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Maya t'an
Spoken Maya

Introduction to Grammar
Common Phrases
Special Vocabularies
English - Maya - Glossary

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MAYA SPEECH: THE PENINSULAR MAYA DIALECTS

The same Maya language is spoken throughout the Yucatán Peninsula and the surrounding Lowland area, though it is spoken with minor differences to which the Maya-speaking people give far greater importance than they deserve from a linguist's point of view. By analogy, the same English language is spoken from the London cockney's "within the 'earin' o' Bow Bells", to Oxford, Dublin, New York, Alabama, Texas, etc., with varying degrees of difficulty in understanding.

Persons in some parts of the USA, for example, might not understand that "... the bloke in the lorry with a pint o' stout" is simply "... the guy in the truck with a bottle of beer" or in the peculiar manner in which some policemen speak the language "... the individual operating a motor vehicle with an open container". Persons speaking different dialects of the same language can usually understand one another as well as they want to. In general, however, Maya-speaking people are far more hospitable and friendly towards foreigners than with Maya-speakers from other nearby towns. It is rare to find a Maya who will admit that his neighbors from the next town speak the same Maya as himself and his kinsmen, with only slight differences, which is the truth of the matter. He will usually affirm that the neighbors speak Maya, but that they speak it so badly that they have trouble understanding one another. One should always remember and not contend with this "local chauvinism".

The dialect of Maya spoken in Mérida and to the extreme North of the Yucatán Peninsula seems to have been influenced to a greater degree than other dialects by bilingual interaction with the Nahuatl spoken by Pochteca merchants and Toltec aristocrats and later by the Spanish of the Conquerors. In terms of our analogy with the dialects of English, this Mérida Maya could be compared with cockney, while there is a greater overall uniformity in the Maya spoken throughout the states of Campeche

and Quintana Roo. The two Lacandon dialects are the most conservative Maya spoken today: They use forms which have been replaced by Spanish loan words in most other Maya groups.

When the communications media of the United States first went "coast to coast network" they faced the problem of speech which was perfectly normal in one region sounding weird and outlandish in other places. In order to avoid sounding like a "hick and hayseed" on the one hand, or a "damn' yankee, city slicker" on the other, courses were given in "RP English", the RP standing for "Received Pronunciation". Together with a selection of words and expressions which were familiar and normal in the greatest number of regions of the English speaking world, the speaker of RP English sounded "normal and familiar" in the greatest number of places throughout the country.

In this publication we have attempted to approximate "RP Maya", using preferentially the most widely-used terms and expressions. At times we use the N. or S. to indicate that a term is used preferentially or exclusively in the North or the South of the Peninsular Maya area. For Example:

(N.) Bahux? / (S.) Bon? *How Much? or How Many?*

Other terms are used differentially or selectively in one or another place. For example, *kab* and *luum* may mean "earth, world, land, soil, ground, dirt". In one place, one term or another may be used with all these meanings; in another, the terms may be used differentially or even ambiguously. The exact difference must be determined for the Maya spoken in the place you happen to be.

An increasingly greater number of Spanish words are being used in Maya for "elegance". This recalls the historic use by American frontiersmen of "four score and ten" when they meant "ninety", simply to mimic the non-functional "elegance" of French "quatre-vingts-dix".

What we have attempted in this little book is to provide a number of useful phrases and words which will by understood and serve as a basis for communication in the greatest possible number of places where Maya is spoken. In order to learn to speak Maya or any other language fluently, it is necessary to become part of the linguistic community and to practice daily.

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

Most CONSONANTS are pronounced the same as in English; b, ch, l, m, n, p, s, t, w, y. The Maya h is pronounced as in English, but more gently aspirated. In Maya j and d are not used and r is a loan from Spanish.

Other CONSONANTS are pronounced as follows:

k is pronounced like a hard c as in cold
x is pronounced like the English sh as in shoe
ts is pronounced like the ds in suds

The Maya VOWELS are pronounced as they are in Spanish:

a is pronounced like the a in car
e is pronounced like the a in play
i is pronounced like the e in ear
o is pronounced like the o in go
u is pronounced like the oo in boot

GLOTTALIZED forms of the VOWELS; a', e', i', o', u', and the CONSONANTS k', p', ts' and t' are common in Maya words. When the glottal occurs between double vowles: a'a, e'e, i'i, o'o, u'u, a short, quick sound is produced, but these glottals are not universally voiced in Maya and the sign for the glottal has often been and must be learned as local variants.

The stress in Maya is always on the last syllable, except in loan words from Nahuatl and other languages.

INTRODUCTION TO PENINSULAR MAYA GRAMMAR

Most people who have learned to speak Maya agree that the existing grammars and vocabularies weren't much help and they finally learned intuitively with the help of their informants. Why this is so is in part because every language has its *underlying premises* and *rules* and, though usually similar, these premises and rules are not always the same. In the earliest years of life, human beings learn to express themselves according to the underlying rules of their own language.

The problem with most prior approaches to Maya grammar and syntax is that traditional linguistic analysis has its primary basis in Occidental languages. The minor differences between related languages such as English, German, French and Spanish, all of Indo-European origin, gave rise to the expectation by occidental students that most other languages have similar relationships. However, the differences between any one of these Occidental languages and Maya are so radical that they usually escape analysis in the context of the relationship between thought and reality.

We may say that Occidental languages classify the elements of reality differently as either NOUNS or VERBS. Of course there are ATTRIBUTES, modifiers which describe the properties of things and doings of NOUNS and VERBS. Every expression consists of a GRAMMATICAL SUBJECT to which the VERB is applied, and the DIRECT OBJECT or COMPLEMENT. The modifiers add detail, and combined forms may become very complex, but basically, Occidental languages only permit us to talk about, and therefore to think about *"Who does what to whom?"*, which is to say RELATIONS OF CAUSE AND EFFECT. The VERB is the process by which the GRAMMATICAL SUBJECT achieves the effect or complement.

Maya has a different basic layout. The primary dichotomy of word usage, comparable to but different from the Occidental dichotomy of NOUNS and VERBS corresponds to the usage here called BAAL, from the Maya word usually translated as "thing" on the one hand, and on the other the usage here called BIK, from the Maya word usually translated as "how?". Some words may by subject to both usages, but most often, the BAAL usage applies to the words for THINGS OR DOINGS. They are usually translated as nouns and transitive verbs in Occidental languages. The BIK usage includes ATTRIBUTIVES, QUALITIES, STATES AND CONDITIONS, and is usually translated as ATTRIBUTIVE (adjectives and adverbs) and intransitive verbs.

The BAAL usage is indicated by a proclytic, something like a possessive pronoun, according to the grammatical person. The Bik usage is indicated by a suffix which also shows the grammatical person. These two usages, the basic dichotomy of Maya grammar, are what we could call POSSESSIVES, thought they carry the idea of posession much farther than in Occidental languages. Everything in human experience is conceived of as belonging to and/or possessing some other entity, either as a manifest phenomenon (BAAL) or as an attribute or quality (BIK). These possessives are:

BAAL POSESSION	*BIK POSESSION*
1. *in* "my PHENOMENON"	*–en* "my ATTRIBUTE, I'm"
2. *a* "your PHENOMENON"	*–ech* "thy ATTRIBUTE, you're"
3. *ai* "his/her/its PHENOMENON"	–i –#, "his/her/its ATTRIBUTE"
1 Dual k-, "our (thy & my)"	*–oon* "we're (thou & I)"
1 Incl *k-baal-eex* (our thing)	*–coneex* "we're all (ye & we)"
2 Pl. *a baal-eex* "your things"	*–eex* "you all are"
3 Pl. *U BAAL-oob* "there thing"	*–oob* "they're"

Let us demonstrate how one and another entity may be subject to one or another usage or even more interestingly, the change in meaning when the same entity is possessed in both manners. For example:

BAAL: *In tal.* This phrase, literally meaning "my coming" or "I come", would usually be located or related to something, i. e. *Seb in tal*, "I come quickly", or *Saman in tal*, "I'll come tomorrow", or *Ma'in tal*, "I won't come".

BIK: *Tal-en* is literally close to the archaic English "I am come" or French "Je suis venu", but only in translation. In this usage, *tal* is a condition possessed by, or corresponding to a first person grammatical owner (*–en*). In Maya, these forms have nothing at all to do with the "past, present & future tenses of the verbs" which are used to approximate the meaning in translation; there are no forms which actually correspond to the Occidental concepts of past, present and future.

In the BAAL possession of *tsimin* "horse, mule, donkey or tapir = a large herbivorous beast". *Wa a tsimin?* "Is it your horse?" However, in the BIK possession of the same *tsimin*, it is not the entity or phenomenon that is grammatically possessed, but rather the QUALITY OR CONDITION: *Wa tsimin-ech.* "Are you a dumb brute?" This expression, often used familiarly, means "Don't be stupid".

TIME OR NO TIME

Whatever we may think of the philosophical nature of "time", we must place our verbs in the "Past, Present or Future tense" in Occidental languages in order to speak coherently. This is simply part of the basic pattern of Occidental language, which we should not presupose has to exist in Maya or, for that matter, in any other non-Occidental language.

There is a system of epistemology latent in Peninsular Maya grammar; it emerges from that complex of unexamined premises which become the worldview embedded in the subconscious of every child who begins to speak Maya as his or her native language. Just as the Occidental child inflects verbs in "past, present and future" without suspecting any other logical possibility, Maya-speaking children divide the universe, or locate every entity or occurrence they talk about into THREE REALITIES, which we shall describe as:

THE IMMEDIATE MANIFEST, which includes acts and objects that are present and tangible, and translatable into the indicative mode and nomic present, or the "*Here and Now*", or "*Always*".

NEAR-MANIFEST, or manifest "at a distance". This reality is also tangible, but not within reach; this translates to the Occidental "Past Tense", or refers to objects or acts in sight but out of reach.

NON-MANIFEST OR HYPOTHETICAL: For the purpose of translation, this includes everything hypothetical, conditional and subjunctive.

LOCATIVES, which may by translated by "temporal adverbs" such as *hoola*, "yesterday"; *bahe'*, "now" or "today"; *saman*, "tomorrow", etc.; may locate the possession of an entity (baal) or an attribute (bik) and their respective owners, in any one of the above three divisions of reality. In many instances, it is only a matter of style of the translator whether the relations are located in "time" (i. e., "then, now, or some hypothetical time") or in space (i. e., "there, here, or somewhere") respectively.

There is a set of proclytics, which frequently shorten to prefixes, which precede the posessive and indicate location in the same realms of reality:

tuun/t-/t/...a-ah (near manifest)
tan/t-/t-...-ik (immediate manifest)
kahin/kah/k-...-e (non-manifest or hypothetical)

When these LOCATIVES coincide, indicating the same reality for the relation of posession of the phenomena (baal) or the attributes (bik), then the translation would appear to confirm the indentification of "past, present and future (or subjunctive, conditional, etc.) verbal tense". The following examples, in the interest of simplicity, will all be in the grammatical first person:

BAAL	*BIK*
(near-manifest)	
T-in wil-a,	*Tuun tal-en,*
"I saw (it)"	"Then/That's when I came".
(immediate manifest)	
In wil-ik, "I see (it)"	*In tal,* "I come"
Tan in wil-ik, "I am seeing (it)	*Tan in tal,* "I am coming"
(non-manifest, hypothetical)	
K-in tal-sik, "I'll bring it"	*K-in tal-el,* "I'll come"

When the "ownership of a phenomenon or attribute" sintactically posesses a LOCATIVE such as: *hoola,* "yesterday"; ***Behe'/ behele'***, "today"; or *saman,* "tomorrow", we can see the correspondence between these classic Occidental "indicators of time" and the usual and common location in the corresponding three Maya realities:

BAAL	*BIK*
(near-manifest)	
Hoola ta menta,	*Hoola talech,*
"Yesterday you did it"	"Yesterday you came"
(immediate manifest)	
Behele a mentik,	*Behele a tal,*
"Today you do it"	"Today you come"
(non-manifest, hypothetical)	
Saman ka mentik,	*Saman ka tal,*
"Tomorrow you'll do it"	"Tomorrow you'll come"

The "usual translation", however, must vary according to the syntax, which is to say, the various combinations of the forms, for example:

K-in w-il-e "I shall/may see (something)",+ *kim-i* "(he/she/it) died" may combine to express the dire threat: *k-in w-il-e, kim-i!*, "When I see him (her/it), he (she/it) is dead", or "Should

I see him (her/it), he (she/it) dies / ... will be dead", or possibly "When I see him (her/it), I'll kill him (her/it)". The verbal tenses are simply an option available to the translator to best reexpress in English or whatever Occidental language, the statement in Maya.

Ein in kin wile, can be translated "I am going to see it", but if it is located "yesterday", as in *Hoola bin in kin wile*, the translation may be "Yesterday I was going to see it / ... would have / ... should have / might have seen it". The verbal cases, aspects, etc., belong to the translation, not to the Maya original. If these are present, it is in some other form.

PLURALS IN PENINSULAR GRAMMAR

Plurals are formed by adding the suffix "-oob" or in some dialects "-ob", or simply "-o" and is translated like "-s/es" in English and Spanish. When counting things, the suffix "p'el" adds emphasis to qualify the action, as in the following example (see foot note on page 32):

SINGULAR	*PLURAL*
hunp-el winik (one thing, a person)	uak'p'el winikoob (six things, persons)
hump'el kol (one thing, a farmer)	oxp oxp'el koloob (three things, farmers)
hump'el he' (one thing, one egg)	lanka'p'el he'oob (twelve things, eggs)
hump'el che' (one thing, a tree)	ka'p'el cheoob (two things, trees)

NUMBERS IN PENINSULAR MAYA

Today throughaut the area where Peninsular Maya is spoken, numbers are mostly expressed using Spanish terms. The lo-

wer numbers, 1, 2, 3 and sometimes 4, are ocasionally heard in the south, but this is rare in the North. Numbers are found frequently in names of places and things, such as "bolonche'", which means "nine-tree" and "oxk'uutskab", which means "three-tobacco-bee". Although any number can be expressed in Peninsular Maya, expressing the larger numbers demands an understanding of the Mayan base-20 counting system, rather than the base-10 counting system used in Occidental languages. The numbers 1 to 20 are given here for reference:

1. hun
2. ka
3. ox
4. kan
5. ho'
6. uak
7. u'k
8. uaxak
9. bolon
10. lahun
11. buluk
12. lahka'
13. oxlahun
14. kanlahun
15. holahun
16. oaklahun
17. u'klahun
18. uaxaklahun
19. bolonlahun
20. hunkal

GETTING BY IN PENINSULAR MAYA

GREETINGS AND MAKING FRIENDS

1. Tuux ka bin? — ¿A dónde va(s)? / Where are you going?
2. Tuux a tal tech? — ¿De dónde viene(s)? / Where are you from?
3. Biix a beel? — ¿Como está(s)? / How are you? (lit. how is your way)
4. Baax ka waik? — ¿Qué dice usted? / What do you say?
5. Ma' lob! — Muy bien. Bueno. / O.K., fine. (lit. not bad)
6. Mixbaal! — Nada. / Nothing.
7. (N.) Dyos bootik / (S) K'u ku bootikech — Gracias. / Thanks. (lit. god pays it / May the Gods repay you)
8. (N.) Hach uts / Hats uts (S.) Ne tsoy. — Muchas gracias. (lit. muy bien / muy bonita) / Thanks very much. (lit. really acceptable / very nice)
9. Paa ten waye'. — Espera aquí. / Wait here.
10. Homoch, pa'ten waye'. — Espera usted aquí un rato. / Wait here a bit. (more polite)
11. Pa'tak tech. — Te queda / Le queda a usted. / It should stay with you. (when giving a gift, implying change of ownership)

12. Ma'. No.
No.

13. Uts wenech? ¿Dormiste bien? / ¿Durmió usted bien?
Did you sleep well?

14. Wenen uts. Dormí bien.
I slept well.

15. (N.) Tak a hanal beora? /(S.) Tak a hanal behe'?
¿Quiere(s) comer ahora (usted)?
Do you want to eat now? (lit. Are you about to eat?)

16. A k'aat a hanal? ¿Quiere(s)/necesita(s) comer?
Do you want/require to eat?

17. Tak. Ya casi.
Just about.

18. He'le'. Así es.
So it is. (affirmation, implying yes)

19. Beyo'. Así.
This way. (Thus.)

20. Beye'. Así.
That way.

21. Hah. (Es) verdad.
(It is) true.

22. Mas ka'ka't(e'). Pachil. Después.
Later.

23. (N.) Samal. / (S.) Saman. Mañana.
Tomorrow.(indicating until tomorrow)

24. Sansamal. Diario / Todos los días.
Everyday.

25. As tal saman Hasta mañana.
Until tomorrow. (indicating, see you in the morning)

26. Hatskab. Temprano. Amaneciendo.
Early (in the morning).

27. Saasi. Al amanecer. Ya amaneció.
At Dawn.

28. Ti'uhel k'in. Hasta otro día.
Until another day.

29. U laak k'in. Más tarde.
Later.

30. Baax k'in ka bin? ¿Qué día sale(s) (usted)?
What day do you go?

31. Oxp'el semanas. Tres semanas.
Three weeks.

32. Baax k'in ka suut? ¿Qué día regresa(s) (usted)?
What day will you return?

33. Xiik tech utsil. Vete (Váyase) con bien.
May you go well or "good luck".

34. Baax a k'aaba'? ¿Cómo se llama? / ¿Cómo te llamas?
What is your name?

35. Hwan, in k'aaba'. Me llamo Juan.
My name is John. (lit. John, my name)

SIMPLE IDEAS

1. Yan ten _____. Tengo _____.
I have _____.

2. Maan ten _____. / Manaan en _____. No tengo _____.
I don't have _____.

3. Yan toon _____. Tenemos _____.
We have _____.

4. Maan toon (Minaanoon) _____. No tenemos _____.
We don't have _____.

5. Yan tech_____? ¿Tiene usted _____?
Have you _____?

6. Yan?

¿Hay?
Is there (some)? / Are there (any)?

7. Maan. / Minaan.

No hay.
There is none.

8. Ten.

Estoy. / Soy.
I am.

9. Tian telo'.

Es. / Está.
He (She, It) is.

10. Kulaan ech.

Usted está sentado(a).
You are sitting.

11. Wihech.

Tiene usted hambre.
You are hungry.

12. Uk'ahoon.

Tenemos sed.
We are thirsty.

13. Saatoon.

Estamos perdidos.
We are lost.

14. Way k'uchoon.

Hemos llegado aquí.
We have arrived here.

15. Tian way telo'.

Está aquí.
It is here.

16. Baal a he'?

¿Qué es?
What is it?

17. Mak i?

¿Quién es?
Who is it?

18. He' in bin.

Aquí (ya) voy.
Here (now) I go.

19. He' a bin.

Aquí (ya) va usted.
Here (now) you go.

20. He' u bin.

Aquí (ya) va.
Here (now) he/she/it goes.

21. He' k bin.

Aquí (ya) vamos.
Here (now) we go.

22. Ma'in muk'tik.

No puedo soportarlo.
I cannot bear it.

23. Biix he'?

¿Cómo es eso?
How is this?

24. Baax k'in?

¿Cuándo? / ¿Qué día?
When? / What day?

MEALS AND EATING

1. Hach wihen.

Tengo mucha hambre.
I'm very hungry.

2. Wihech?

¿Tiene(s) hambre?
Are you hungry?

3. Hach uk'ahen.

Tengo mucha sed.
I'm very thirsty.

4. Uk'a hech?

¿Tiene(s) sed?
Are you thirsty?

5. Tuux ku konol _____?

¿Dónde se vende _____?
Where do they sell _____?

6. Tak a hanal beora?

¿Va(s) a comer ahora?
Do you want to eat now?

7. In k'aat _____.

Quiero _____.
I want some _____.

8. A k'aat(e) _____?

¿Quiere(s) _____?
Do you want/need some _____?

9. Chen hump'it _____.

Sólo un poquito de _____.
Just a bit of _____.

10. Yaab.

Es mucho.
That's enough/too much.

11. Hach ki'.

(Es) Muy sabroso.
Very tasty.

12. A k'aat uhel? ¿Quiere(s) otro?
Do you want another?

13. Yan _____ behela'? ¿Hay _____ hoy?
Is there any _____ today?

14. Yan tech _____ behela'? ¿Tiene(s) _____ hoy?
Have you got any _____ today?

15. Minaan. No hay.
There isn't any _____.

16. Tase ten (hump'el)_____. Tráeme / Tráigame _____.
Bring me (a) _____.

GETTING AROUND

1. Tuux ka bin? ¿A dónde va(s)?
Where are you going?

2. Tuux ka bin (eex)? ¿A dónde van ustedes?
Where are you (pl.) going?

3. Ten xan. Yo también.
Me too.

4. Tak a naakal (e'ex)? ¿Quiere(s) subir?
Do you want to get in/on?

5. Chen tak _____ kin bin. Sólo voy hasta _____.
I'm only going to _____.

6. Tuux ka wemel (eex)? ¿Dónde quiere(n) bajar?
Where do you want to get out?

7. Te'lo. Allá.
There.

8. Te'la / Waye'. Aquí.
Here.

9. (N.) Baahux? / (S.) Bon? ¿Cuánto(s)?
How much?

10. Mixbaal. Nada.
Nothing.

11. Dyos bootik. Gracias. (Dios se lo pague.)
Thank you.

12. Dyos ku kanantech. Dios te(le) cuide.
May God protect you.

13. Baax a kaahal? ¿Cuál es tu(su) pueblo?
What is your town?

14. Tuux luk'ech? ¿De dónde saliste?
Where did you start from? (lit. where did you leave from?)

15. Tuux talech? ¿De dónde viene(s)?
Where are you coming from?

16. Tuux ku bin le beha/caretera? ¿A dónde va este camino?
Where does this road/highway go?

17. Koox. Vámonos.
Let's go.

18. Kooxe'ex. Vámonos.
Let's go (pl.)

19. Koox hanal. Vámonos a comer.
Let's go eat.

20. Koox tuun. Entonces, ¡vámonos!
Let's go (then)!

21. Tin kaxtik hump'el sak be. Busco una calzada.
I'm looking for a gravel road. (lit. *sak behoob*: white roads*)

22. Tuux yan _____? ¿Dónde está _____?
Where is _____?

23. Wa ku chaik in mansik aak'ab' te kaha'?
¿Me permitirán dormir aquí en este pueblo?
Can I spend the night in this town?

* White road refers to the white gravel of unpaved roads and trails, derived from the white limestone bedrock.

24. Tuux yan in sinik in k'aan?
¿Dónde puedo colgar mi hamaca?
Where should I hang my hammock?

25. Wah u chabal in sinik in k'aan waye'?
¿Me permitirán colgar mi hamaca aquí?
Can I hang my hammock here?

FIELD AND FOREST

1. In k'aat in xinmal ich kol. Quiero visitar una milpa.
I want to visit a milpa.

2. Wa a weesik ten a kol? ¿Puede mostrarme su milpa?
Can you show me your milpa?

3. Yan kanoob te'lo. Hay víboras allí.
There are snakes there.

4. (N.) Hayp'el p'isil k'an yan tech ich kol? /
(S.) Bon k'an ku 'is a/koll? ¿Cuántos mecates mide su milpa?
How many cords does your milpa measure?

5. Baax k'in a tookik a kol? ¿Qué día quemará(s) tu(su) milpa?
When will you burn the field?

6. Baax k'in a pak'al? ¿Qué día siembra(s)?
When will you plant?

7. Tuux kin kaxtik mak u yohel beh?
¿Dónde puedo encontrar un buen guía?
Where can I find a good guide?

8. Wa tech ka tal yetel ten? ¿Quiere usted acompañarme?
Will you come with me?

9. Wa a ki' ohel le luuma'? ¿Conoce bien los campos?
Do you know the country well?

10. Yan ha' ti u yuk'ul waan beh?
¿Hay agua potable por el camino?
Is there good drinking water along the way?

11. Wa uts le ha' ti' in wuk'ik?
¿Esta agua es buena para tomar? (lit. ... que yo la tome?)
Is the water safe for me to drink?

12. Wa uts u yuk'ul le' ha'? ¿Esta agua se puede beber?
Is the water pure enough to drink?

13. Wa yan tech tsiminoob ti' kuch?
¿Tiene(s) (usted) bestias de carga?
Do you have pack animals?

14. Bahux [(S.) Bon] ka k'aat samsamal? ¿Cuánto pide(s) diario?
What do you want for a day?

15. Bahux [(S.) Bon)] u boolil a meyah?
¿Cuánto vale su(tu) trabajo?
For how much do you work?

16. Bahux [(S.) Bon)] tak'in samsamal? ¿Cuánto dinero por día?
How much money per day?

17. Hayp'el pesoob? ¿Cuántos pesos?
How many pesos?

18. Ten kin boltickech _____ pesoob samsamal.
Le pagaré _____ pesos por día.
I will pay you _____ pesos per day.

19. Bahux [(S.) Bon] kin p'ax? ¿Cuánto le debo?
How much do I owe you?

20. Wa a wilman _____ tech? ¿Ha visto (conoce) usted _____?
Have you seen _____ ?

21. Wa a wohil u belil _____? ¿Conoce usted el camino a _____?
Do you know the road to _____?

22. Ma' in wilman. No lo he visto. (No lo conozco.)
I haven't seen (don't know) it.

23. Ma' in manan telo'. No he pasado allá.
I haven't been there.

24. In k'aat in bin ti' _____. Quiero ir a _____.
I want to go to _____.

25. In k'aat in manen _____. Quiero pasear a (en) _____.
I want to tour _____.

26. Kin bin tiin wok. Iré a pie.
I shall go on foot.

27. In k'aat in wilik. Quiero verlo.
I want to see it.

28. In k'aat in wilik Mérida. Quiero ver (conocer) Mérida.
I want to see (know) Mérida.

29. Kin xinman tiin hunaan. Viajaré yo solo.
I will travel alone.

30. Wa a manen ta hunaan? ¿Anda usted solo(a)?
Are you traveling alone?

31. Kuxan kin xinman tin wok. Quizá iré a pie.
Perhaps I shall go by foot.

32. Chen tan in manen. Solamente estoy paseando.
I'm only visiting (touring).

33. Yan tik kaxtik mak ku yesikoon y belil.
Tenemos que buscar quién nos enseñe el camino.
We must find someone who will show us the way.

34. Hayp'el [(S.) Bon] k'in ku k'aat tak xinman ok.
¿Cuántos días serán caminando (a pie)?
How many days will it take us walking?

35. Hach nach? ¿Es realmente lejos?
Is it very far?

36. Ta wok, ma' a k'uchul. A pie no llegaría(s).
Afoot, you couldn't make it.

37. Ma' hach nach. (Xok'ol.) No está muy lejos. (Está cerca.)
It's not very far. (It's nearby.)

38. Koox k xinman. [(S.) xinbal] Vamos a pasear.
Let's take a walk.

39. Tuux yan u chunil beh? ¿Dónde empieza el camino?
Where does the road begin?

40. Tuux ku bin le beh a'? ¿A dónde va este camino?
Where does this road lead (go to)?

41. Ese ten u beh. Enséñeme el camino.
Show me the road.

42. Homoch ese ten u beh. Enséñeme el sendero, por favor.
Show me the trail please.

43. Ese ten u belil ti ts'anot. Enséñeme el camino al cenote.
Show me the trail to the cenote.

44. He wah a wesiken u belil ti' kahal?
¿Me enseñará el camino al pueblo? (cortés)
Now will you show me the road to the town? (polite)

45. He wah a wesiken u belil ti'? ¿Me enseñará dónde es?
Can you show me the way there?

46. Wah a wesiken tuux kin wichkil?
¿Me enseñará dónde puedo bañarme (nadar)?
Can you show me where I may swim (bath)?

47. Wa yan u hek'el le beh a? ¿Tiene algún entronque este camino?
Is there a fork in this road?

48. Wa yan tuux kin saatal? ¿Tiene dónde pueda perderme?
Is there some place I might get lost?

49. Wa ki' ilbil u beh? ¿Es fácil de ver el camino?
Is the trail clearly visible?

50. Wa tuux kin bin? ... wa noh, sa ts'ik?
¿Por dónde debo irme? ¿A la derecha o a la izquierda?
Where should I go? ... right or left?

51. Bahux [(S.) Bon] heele? ¿Cuántas leguas (son)?
How many leagues (hour's walk)?

52. Ka t'an wa hunp'el (k'ap'el, oxp'el) heelel?
¿Diría que es una (son dos, tres) leguas?
Would you say one (two, three) hour's walk?

53. Xule waye. Párese aquí.
Stop here.

54. Homoch xule waye. — Párese aquí tantito. (cortés) / Stop here a moment. (polite)

55. Ch'ukte. — Espera. / Wait.

56. Homoch ch'uk ten. — Espérame tantito (por favor). / Wait for me please.

57. Ch'uk tin lak'oob. — Espera a mis compañeros. / Wait for my companions.

58. Waye yan ak ch'uktik in watan (in wichan). — Aquí tenemos que esperar a mi esposa (esposo). / Here we must wait for my wife (husband).

59. He' ku tal. — Aquí (Ahora, Ya) viene. / Here she (he, it) comes.

60. Ma' u xantal. — No tarda. / She (He, It) won't be long.

61. Baax u k'aba' waye? — ¿Cómo se llama aquí? / What is the name of this place?

62. K'uchen. — He llegado. / I have arrived.

63. Toh k'uchoon! — ¡Ya estamos! (¡Ya llegamos!) / We are there already!

64. Tali. — Vino. / She (He, It) came.

65. K'uchi. — Llegó. / She (He, It) came (arrived).

DOING THINGS

1. Baax ka betik? [(S.) mentik]? — ¿Qué hace usted? / What are you doing?

2. Ma' in wilman telo'. — No he visto (no conozco) eso. / I have not seen (don't know) that.

3. Wa ka chaik in wilik? — ¿Me permite verlo? / Will you allow me to watch?

4. (N.) Bik ka betik? / (S.) Bik ka mentik? — ¿Cómo se hace? (¿Cómo lo hace usted?) / How do you do that?

5. (N.) Bik kin betik? / (S.) Bik kin metik? — ¿Cómo lo hago? [¿Cómo debo hacer(lo)?] / How should I do (it)?

6. Baik. — Así. / Thus (this way).

7. Bix he'. — Así es como. / Like this.

8. Bix kin waala tech. — Así como le dije. / As I told you.

9. Bix kin waik tech. — Le diré cómo. (Así como le diré.) / As I tell you.

10. P'ate waye. — Déjalo aquí. / Leave it here.

11. Tase waye. — Tráigalo aquí. / Bring it here.

12. Baik (Bix he'). — Así. (De este modo). / This way.

13. Ese ten bik ka mentik — Enséñame (Muéstrame) cómo lo (se) hace usted. / Show me how to do it.

14. Chae in wesikech bik ka mentik. — Déjeme enseñarle cómo se hace. / Let me show you how to do it.

15. Baax a he'? — Qué es esto? / What is this?

16. Bik tu menta he'? — ¿Cómo se hizo esto? / How is this made?

17. Baax tu menta yetel? ¿De qué está hecho?
What is it made of?

18. Wa a chaik in tal yetel? ¿Me permiten acompañarlos?
Will you permit me to come along?

19. Wa a chaik in talsik in lak'oob?
¿Me permiten traer a mis compañeros?
Will you permit me to bring my companions?

20. Wa a chaik kilik u meyah? ¿Podemos ver el trabajo?
May we watch the work?

21. Baax che' a ch'akik? ¿Qué clase de árboles están cortando?
What kinds of trees are you cutting?

22. Baax u k'aba' le che' a'?
¿Cómo se llama este árbol (madera)
What is the name of this tree (wood)?

23. Baax u k'aba' le hunk'ul che' a'?
¿Como se llama este otro árbol?
What is the name of this other tree?

24. Baax che' le chun a'? ¿De qué árbol (es) este tronco?
(Of) What tree (is) this log (trunk)?

25. Baax ku mentik a he'? ¿Para qué es eso?
What does this do?

26. Telo' te'____. ¿Es para _____.
That is used for _____.

27. Telo' te' ch'akik che' Es para cortar madera.
That is used for cutting wood.

28. Telo' te' panik luum. Es para escarbar.
That is used for digging.

29. Telo' te' u polik lak. Es para pulir la cerámica.
That is used for polishing pottery.

30. Telo' te' in meyeh. Es para mi trabajo.
That is used for my work.

31. Telo' te' uutsil Es para adorno.
That is used for decoration.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND NOTES

1. Tin kaxtik _____ (k'ax, ch'ich) u tial in metik potos.
Estoy buscando _____ (bosque, pájaros) para fotografiarlos.
I'm looking for _____ (forest, birds) to photograph.

2. Yan waye'? ¿Hay aquí?
Is (Are) there any here?

3. Yan _____ (k'axil bak', haban aktun) waye?
Hay _____ (animales salvajes, cavernas) por aquí?
Are there any _____ (wild animals, caverns) around here?

4. Tuux yan? ¿Dónde hay?
Where is (are) there (any)?

5. Tuux yan mak yohel ts'ak?
¿Dónde hay quien sepa medicina (doctor, curandero)?
Where is there someone who knows medicine (doctor, healer)?

6. Tuux kin wile _____ (k'ax, koolob, chemoob)?
¿Dónde podré ver _____ (bosque, milpas, barcos)?
Where can I see _____ (forest, fields, boats)?

7. Tuux kin wile? ¿Donde podré verlo(s)?
Where can I see it (them)?

8. Baax u k'aba' (he'/lelo')? ¿Cómo se llama (esto/aquello)?
What is (this/that) called?

9. Yan u k'aba Maya T'an xan?
¿También tiene nombre en lengua maya?
Does it have a Maya name also?

10. Ki' ile! ¡Mucho ojo! (¡Cuidado!)
Look Out!

11. Kanantabah(eex)! ¡Cuide(n)se!
Take care of yourself (yourselves)!

12. Wah u chabal? ¿Se permite?
Is it permitted?

13. Wah a chaik? ¿Permite(n) usted(es)?
Would you permit (it)?

14. Wah u chabal in mentik hump'el poto waye?
¿Se permite fotografía aquí?
May I take a photo here?

15. Wah a chaik in mentik hump'el poto tech (teexe)?
¿Me permite(n) sacar una foto de usted(es)?
Will you let me take a photograph of you (sing./pl.)?

16. Tin talsik tech (potoob) (kin ka'tal/ uhel Domingo).
Le traeré (las fotos) (cuando regrese/el otro domingo).
I'll bring them (the photos) to you (when I return/next Sunday).

17. Bahux [(S.) Bon] u boolil? ¿Cuándo cuesta?
How much does it cost?

18. Bahux [(S.) Bon] ku k'aatik u boolil? ¿Cuánto podrán cobrar?
How much might they charge?

19. Baax u k'aba'? ¿Cómo se llama?
What is its name?

20. Bix a k'aba' ti'? ¿Cómo lo llama usted?
What do you call it?

21. Baax a k'aba'? ¿Cómo se llama usted?
What is your name?

22. Tin in k'aba' Hwan. Yo me llamo Juan.
My name is John.

23. Wah a wohel? (Wah a wilman?)
¿Sabe usted? (¿Conoce usted?)
Do you know? (Have you seen?)

24. Ma' in wohel. (Ma' in wilman.) No sé. (No conozco.)
I don't know (her, him, it, them).

25. Bix ka waala ich Maya T'an? ¿Cómo se dice en lengua maya?
How do you say it in Maya?

26. Yan. Hay.
There is. / There are.

27. Minaan. No hay.
There is (are) none.

28. T'anen chambel. Hable despacio.
Speak slowly.

29. Aaten tu ka'ten. Dígame otra vez.
Say it again.

30. Bik ta waala? ¿Cómo dijo usted?
How did you say (it)?

31. Ma' in naatik. No entiendo.
I don't understand.

32. Ma' tin naata. No lo entendí.
I didn't understand it.

33. Bixi? ¿Cómo?
How was it? (What?)

34. Baax u k'aat u yaik? ¿Qué quiere decir?
What does it mean?

BUYING THINGS

1. Hayp'el? ¿Cuántos?
How many?

2. (N.) Bahux? / (S.) bon? ¿Cuanto?
How much?

3. (N.) U tohol? / (S.) U boolil? ¿El precio?
The price? (when showing the money)

4. Bon kin p'ax? ¿Cuánto debo?
How much do I owe? (when asking for the bill)

5. Wah a p'axik en? ¿Me lo fiará?
Will you give me credit? (May I owe you?)

6. Kin bootikech samal. Le pagaré mañana.
I'll pay you tomorrow.

7. Chen lelo'? — ¿Sólo esto? / Is that all?

8. Wa baax mas? (Baax u hel) — ¿Qué más? / Something else?

9. (N.) Bahux u tohol? / (S.) Bon u boolil? — ¿Cuánto cuesta? / How much does it cost?

10. Hach kooh. — Muy caro. / Very expensive.

11. Wa yan waye mak u ch'aik u ta'kin nachil ts'ul (dolar)?
¿Hay por aquí quien acepta dinero extranjero (dólares)?
Is there someone here who accepts foreign money (dollars)?

12. Ts'a ten hum'pel koka. — Dame una Coca Cola. / Give me a Coca Cola.

13. Ts'a ten oxtul kax. — Dame tres pollos. / Give me three chickens.*

14. Ts'a ten ka'ts'it sah kib. — Dame dos velas de parafina. / Give me two parafin candles.

ASKING FOR HELP

1. In k'aat ka wanten. — Necesito ayuda. / I need help.

2. Cha in wantikech. — Déjeme ayudarle. / Let me help you.

3. (N.) Hol kin wan tech? / (S.) Cha in wan tech?
¿Puedo ayudarle? / Can I help you?

* Use Maya for numbers 1-3, along with the numerical qualifiers; *–p'el* for inanimate objects, *–ts'it* for long things, *–tul* for living things, etc.

4. Man p'atin pek. — No me puedo mover / I can't move.

5. Wati'? — Se quebró? / Is it broken?

6. Tiunte. — Prueba. / Try (it).

7. Tiunte tu ka'ten — Pruebe otra vez. / Try again.

8. Bik yanil tech? — ¿Qué le (te) pasa? / What is the matter with you?

9. Ese ten tuux yah tech. — Indíqueme dónde le duele. / Point to where it hurts.

10. Tuux yah? — ¿Dónde duele? / Where does it hurt?

11. Yah ten te la'. — Me duele aquí. / It hurts me here. (pointing)

MAYA-SPANISH-ENGLISH TERMS AND EXPRESSIONS

FARM AND FIELD

ak', ak'il	bejuco	vine
ak'al	bajada, aguada	swamp
ak'alche'	aguada con bosque	wooded swamp
aktun	cueva, roca	cave, rock
aluxoob	hombrecillos míticos de las selvas; se les supone juguetones y traviesos, pero benignos, como los gnomos escandinavos	mythical little ñmen of the forest who play games and tricks, but who are benign, like the Gnomes of Scandinavia.
box	cáscara, concha; ser vivo de color negro o de color oscuro.	cover, shell, black or dark person or animal
Chaak	Dios de Lluvia	The Rain God
chaak	lluvia	rain
chak	color rojo (cuando se utiliza como adjetivo)	color red when used as an adjective
chakaan	sabana	savana, grassland
ch'ak che'	corte de los árboles	cutting trees
ch'a'chaak	ceremonia del culto milpero para hacer lluvia) (lit. agarra lluvia)	rainmaking ceremony of the milpero cult (lit. catch rain)

chibchaan	mandadero, recadero	collector, market-goer
chik'in	occidente o poniente	west (direction)
ch'akbiche'	terreno desmontado o tumbado	land recently cleared of brush
ch'een	pozo	well
h'koloob	milperos	farm workers
ha'	agua	water
halanch'ak	deshierba superficial o burda	a coarse or superficial removal of vegetation
hmen	herbolero, sacerdote del culto agrícola	herbalist, priest of the agricultural cult
hobnil bakab	dios de abejas	the god of bees, protector of beekeepers
hoch	cosecha	harvest
ik'*	viento	wind
i'nal / pak'nal	mazorca que se escoge para semilla	maize ears, stored for seed
k'aan	mecate; cuatrocientos metros cuadrados	rope, cord; four hundred square meters
kaanalk'aax	selva alta	high forest
k'aax	selva, vegetación	forest, vegetation
k'aaxalha'	llover	to rain, wet
k'aaxil	de la selva	of the forest

* *nohol-ik' / nohol kaan ik:* viento del sur (deidad importante) / south wind (important deity).

kab	abeja, miel	bee, honey
kahkol	desmonte o "tumba" de un terreno para milpa	deforest a piece of land for milpa
kan	serpiente	snake
k'an cheil nal	troje, granero	granary
k'ayem / k'eyem	pozole	maize drink, sometimes fermented.
keelenche'	selva baja	low forest
k'oben pak'aal	sistema de siembra al tresbolillo, con estaca (o *xul*)	row planting system using a stake (or *xul*)
kol	milpa sembrada	planted milpa
k'om	hondonada	depression or low spot
k'uuk'che'	brote	sprout
lek	fruto seco de *Largenaria* spp.; plato tradicional de *id.*, plato en general	dried fruit of *Largenaria* spp.; or traditonal plate made of it, now plate in general
lik'	trasplantar	to transplant
lik'in / lak'in	oriente, punto cardinal	east, the cardinal point
lob	tupido	overgrown
lobil	meleza	weed
mecate	nahuatilismo, igual a *k'aan*	nahuatilism, same as *k'aan*
mul	montón, montículo	mound, pile
noh ek'	el planeta Venus (lit. gran estrella)	the planet Venus (lit. great star)

nohol	sur, punto cardinal	south, the cardinal point
nonot' not' oknak	suelo empobrecido	impoverished soil
nukuch yumoob	espíritus protectores de la milpa (lit. grandotes señores)	spirit protectors of the milpa (lit. great/big lords)
oxoontik	desgranar a mano, de las mazorcas	to remove by hand kernels from the cob
paak / paktik kol	deshierba a ras de suelo	to clear to ground level
pak'aal	siembra, sembrado	seeding, seeded
paw / pawo'	bolsa de paredes muy gruesas y apretadas, hecha con fibra de henequén	sack with very rough and tightly woven walls made from sisal fiber
paytok	deshierbar, desyerbar	to weed, to devegetate
pib	horno tradicional bajo tierra	pit oven
p'isi'che'	la sexta parte de un mecate o *k'aan*, que sirve para medir terrenos	1/6 of a 400 m^2 and used to measure land
p'isi'kol	medición de la milpa	measuring of the milpa
pom	copal, resina del árbol *Protium copal*	copal, resin of the tree *Protium copal*
p'uch	de desgranar mazorcas golpeándolas con palos	to remove kernels from maize ears by beating them with sticks
sabukan	morral de fibra de henequén	hunter's bag made of sisal fiber

sahkab / saskab	roca calcárea deleznable, de color claro; se usa para preparar mezclas para construcción	white calcaraous rock, that easily crumbles, it is used to prepare mixes for construction
sak beoob	caminos blancos	white roads (expression for unpaved roads or trails)
sakan	masa de maíz	corn dough
si'	leña	firewood
sit'keeh	siembra con *xul* (lit. brinco de ciervo)	planting with *xul* (lit. stag's leap)
suhuy k'aax / ts'u'k'aax	selva, monte que no da signos de haberse tumbado alguna vez para cultivo	forest with no signs of ever having been slashed for cultivation (lit. virgin forest)
suuk	zacate	grass
tah / tahche	tea, antorcha	torch, pitch pine
tak'an	madura (la fruta), bien cocido	ripe (fruit), well cooked
takche '/ tahche'kol	terreno desmontado preparado para la quema	land deforested or prepared for burning
tich'	ofrenda	offering
tikinmuk	siembra antes de que caiga la primera lluvia	planting before the first rainfall
tokbil	quemada (la vegetación)	burned (vegetation)

took	la quema en el proceso de roza-tumba-quema	the "burn" in the slash-pile-burn cycle
tsek'el	terreno muy pedregoso, no muy apto para la agricultura	rocky land not good for agriculture
ts'onoot / ts'anoot	cenote	sink hole, cenote
u pak' xux	avispero	wasp nest
waach'ak	desmonte mal hecho	badly done deforestation
wah	tortilla de maíz, pan en general	maize tortilla, bread in general
wah-k'antsileen	amarillarse, agostarse las plantas por causa de la sequía	yellowing, narrowing of plants because of drought
wayaba'	aguada que se seca cuando no llueve	water hole or swamp that goes dry when there is no rain
xaman	norte, punto cardinal	north, the cardinal point
xiw	hierba, planta herbácea	herb, herbaceous plant
xlabasak'ab	tercera siembra consecutiva que se hace a una milpa y nombre que recibe ese terreno	the third consecutive planting of a milpa and the name given to this kind of milpa
xtabay	demonio maligno en forma de mujer	evil demon appearing in the form of a woman or seductive nymph

xul	palo con una punta aguzada que sirve para escarbar, bastón sembrador	pole with a wedged-shaped point that is used as a digging or planting stick
xux	avispa	wasp
xuuk'	mojonera de la milpa	milpa landmark or boundary marker
xuxak'	canasta tejida con bejucos, que se emplea en la cosecha	basket woven of vines that is used for the harvest
yaax	verde / principal / gigante	green / first, principal / giant
yaaxk'aax*	selva subperennifolia o perennifolia	perennial or semiperennial forest
yaaxkol	milpa sembrada sin haberse hecho el desmonte total ni la quema	milpa planted without being completely cleared nor burned
yik'el ixiim	plagas del maíz almacenado	diseases of stored maize
yumil-ik'oob	deidades de los cuatro vientos	gods of the four winds
yum-k'aax	deidad de los bosques y de la agricultura	god of the forest an of agriculture

* *tulakal k'in yan u le':* (plantas) que conservan la hoja / (plants) that keep their leaves). *ma'tulakal k'in yan u le':* (plantas) que no conservan la hoja / (plants) that loose their leaves.

ANIMALS AND RELATED TERMS

aak	tortuga	turtle
aak'abak'	mapache	raccoon
achkan	boa	boa
ah say	hormiga arriera	leaf cutter ant
ah yim / ayim	lagarto	alligator
–alak'	mascota (suf.)	pet (subfix)
baab	sapo	toad
bak'	carne, animal	meat, animal
bak	hueso	bone
balum	jaguar (fiera en general)	jaguar (big cats in general)
beech'	codorniz	quail
bolay / mehen balum	gato montés / margai	wild cat / margay
bok	ibis	ibis
chaab	oso hormiga	ant eater
chak-ich (pi-ich)	tortuga	tortoise
chakkan	coralillo	coral snake
ch'amak	zorro/a	fox
ch'anex	cicada	cicada
ch'el	azulejo	jay
chibal	mosquito	mosquito
ch'ich'	ave	bird / fowl
chikix kan / chikchan	cascabel	rattlesnake
chilu'	codorniz	quail

cho'	ratón	mouse
ch'om	buitre / zopilote	vulture, buzzard
ch'uhum (tuncel)	pájaro carpintero	woodpecker
eexux	ocelote	ocelot
habanche' kab	colmenar	beehive
halew	tepescuinte	paca
huh	iguana	iguana
hunk'uk'	halcón (cualquier ave de rapiña)	hawk (any bird of pray)
kab	abeja, miel	bee, honey
kacho'	loro, perico	parrot (see *t'ut'*)
k'amas	termita	termite
k'ambul	hoco faisán	curassow
k'awal	cuero	leather (hide)
k'axil tsimin	tapir / danta	tapir
kan	culebra / víbora	snake
kan-il ha'	anguila	eel
kax	gallo / gallina	chicken (domestic)
kay k'ek'en	cerdo/a	swine (domestic)
keh	venado, ciervo	mule deer, stag
k'ek'en	jabalí	peccary
kitam	puerco de monte	collared peccary
k'i'xooch / kiix pach	puerco espín	porcupine
kokchan	quetzal	quetzal
k'ooch baats'	zaraguato macho	male howler monkey
k'u'	nido	nest
k'u'	nido	nest

k'uk'	pluma	feathers / plumage
kukay (te')	luciérnaga	firefly
kuuk	ardilla	squirrel
kuute	lechuza	screech owl
let'	tortuga	snapping turtle
looch / sinaan	alacrán	scorpion
maas	grillo	cricket
maax	mono araña	spider monkey
malach	ganso / pato	goose / duck
mis	gato/a	cat
miso'	guacamaya (ceremonial)	macaw (ceremonial)
mo'	guacamaya	macaw
muuch	rana	frog
na'k'in baats	zarahuato hembra	female howler monkey
nok'ol	gusano	worm
ok	garra / zarpa	leg / foot
ooch	tlacuache / zarigüeya	opossum
pay	zorrillo / zorrino	skunk
pech	garrapata	tick
pek'	perro	dog (domestic)
pek'i(l) k'ax	coyote o lobo	coyote or wolf (wild dog)
pi-ich (chak-ich)	tortuga de tierra	tortoise
pichik'	tucán	toucan
saabin	comadreja	ferret / weasel
sak'	capulín	grasshopper / locust

saktan	pececillo de río	minnow
sat	lagarto	lizard
sek	murciélago	bat
sensi'	mirlo	blackbird
sinik	hormiga	ant
toy	araña	spider
tsimin	tapir (caballo / mula / burro)	tapir (now used for horse / mule / donkey)
ts'ul	paloma	dove
ts'uts'u	coatí	coati
tubok	cucaracha	cockroach
tul–ix	libélula	dragonfly
tunkuluchu	búho, lechuza	owl
tunsel (ch'uhum)	pájaro carpintero	woodpecker
t'ut' (kacho')	loro	parrot
'-uul	conejo	hare / rabbit
ık'	piojos	lice
ulim	caracol	snail
wakax	vaca / ganado	cow (domestic cattle)
wech	armadillo	armadillo
wo' (suut)	rana	frog
xik'	ala	wing
xuut (wo')	rana	frog
xux	avispa	wasp
yaal bak'	animal joven	young animal
yaaxkach'	gusanera	maggot
yah ts'ul	paloma (doméstica)	pigeon (domestic)

yak-bok	ganso/a	goose
yax-kach	mosca	fly
yoot'el bak'	piel	skin
yuk	venado (cabrito)	deer (dwarf variety) (also see keh)

PLANTS AND RELATED TERMS

alamil	renuevo, brote	renew, budding out
bob / boh	vástago floral de los agaves	flowering shoots of the agaves
che'	árbol, madera	tree, wood
cheil	tallo	stalk, stem, shoot
ch'ibil	vena	vein
chuch*	peciolo	petiole
chun	tronco, tallo (base, origen)	trunk, stem (base, origin)
–ich	fruto	fruit
k'ab	rama de árbol o arbusto	branch of a tree or shrub
kabal	bajo, que crece cerca del suelo	low, growing close to the soil
kanil	planta trepadora o enredadera	climbing or entwining plants
ki	las especies del género del *agave*	the species of the genus *Agave*

* *U chuch u le':* peciolo / peciole. *U chuch u lol:* pedicelo, pedúnculo / pedicle or peduncle.

k'iix	espina o aguijón	spine or prickle
k'inchan / yits'	goma, resina	gum, resin
le', wa**	hoja	leaf, blade
lob	maleza	weed
lol	flor (grande)	flower (large)
luch	fruto de *Crescentia cujete*, usado para fabricar vasijas	fruit of *Crescentia cujete* used to make cups or bowls
mots'	raíz	root
nek'	hueso, semilla	stone, pit, seed
nik, nikte'	flor pequeña	small flower
ol	corazón, yema central	heart, central shoot
si'	leña	firewood
sohol	hojarasca	leafy
sool	corteza	bark, outer covering
suuk	zacate	grass
wi'	raíz carnosa, bulbo o tubérculo	fleshy, bulbous or tuberous root
xaan	palma	palm
xiw	hierba, planta herbácea	herb, herbaceous plant
yaaxk'aax*	selva subperennifolia o perennifolia	perennial or semiperennial forest

** *U tan u le'*: del haz de la hoja / upper leaf surface. *U pach u le'*: del envés de la hoja / lower leaf surface.

* *Tulakal k'in yan u le'*: (plantas) que conservan la hoja /(plants) that keep their leaves. *Ma' tulakal k'in yan u le'*: (plantas) que no conservan la hoja / (plants) that loose their leaves.

DOMESTICATED PLANTS

MAIZE / AH-NAL-IXIM-XIIM

ah nal	maíz	maize (*Zea mays*)
ak' nal	mazorca, elote	cob, ear of maize
ak' sa'	atole de maíz nuevo	new maize atole
bakal	elote, mazorcas	maize cob
ch'uynal	costal de mazorcas	sack of maize ears
he'ts'til	deshojar la mazorca (de sus envolturas)	to remove the husk from the maize ear
hoolooch'	hojas de mazorca	maize shucks
i'nal / pak' nal	mazorca que se escoge para semilla	maize ears stored for seed
ixiim / xiim	maíz	maize (*Zea mays*)
k'ayt'el	variedad de maíz pequeño, ciclo corto (lit. canto de gallo)	small maize variety with a short growth cycle (lit. cock's crow)
may-ixiim	tallo del maíz	maize shoot
nal	maíz, la planta, el elote, la mazorca	maize, the plant, the ear, the cob
nalt'el	variedad de maíz precoz, de mazorca y granos pequeños	early maize variety with small ears and kernels
sahum	variedad de maíz de granos amarillentos	maize variety with yellowish kernels
sak'ab	caña de maíz	the maize stem
tink'in-nal	mazorca madura, de granos secos	mature maize ears with dry kernels
tsuknal	barbas de elote	maize silk

xk'an-nal	variedad de maíz de granos amarillos	maize variety with yellow kernels
x-mehen-nal	variedad de maíz pequeño con ciclo corto	small maize variety with a short growth cycle

BEAN / AH-BUUL

buul	frijol	common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*)
chakwayakab	variedad de frijol muy pequeño, de color rojo oscuro, con una manchita	small bean variety dark red colored with a single white speckle or blotch
ib	comba	lima bean (*Phaseolus lutatus*)
i'buul*		
mehenbuul	frijol negro, de semilla pequeña	small black bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*)

SQUASH / AHK'UM

ah k'um	calabaza	squash (*Cucurbita* spp.)
k'uu, / k'um	calabaza	gourd (*Cucurbita* spp.)
lek	fruto seco de *Largenaria* spp.	dried fruit of *Largenaria* spp.
sikil	semilla de calabaza	gourd seeds

* *ibkeeh:* variedad de *ib* / variety of *ib*.

CHILI / AH- IK

ah ik	chile	chili pepper (*Capsicum* spp.)
chak ik	variedad de chile rojo	red chili variety
chawa' ik	chile habanero	habanero chili
ch'uhuk ik	pimentón, chile dulce	bell (sweet) pepper
ik	chile	chili (*Capsicum* spp.)
max ik	chile de pico paloma	chili (lit. dove's beak)

OTHER COMMON PLANTS

ah p'ak	tomate	tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*)
chikam	jícama	(*Pachyrrihizus* spp.)
is	camote	sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*)
luch	jícara	tree gourd (*Crescentia cujete*)
p'ak	tomate colorado	red tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*)

FUNDAMENTAL PLANT GROUPINGS

ak' (kan)	plantas trepadoras y rastreras	climbing, vining plants
che'	árbol, arbusto	tree, shrub
k'aax	selva o monte	forest, jungle

p'op'ox	*Tragia* (*Dalenchampia*)	
puk'im	*Callicarpa* (*Colubrina*)	
suuk	grama, zacate (*Poaceae*, *Cyperaceae*)	grasses, sedges (*Poaceae*, *Cyperaceae*)
tason te	musgo	moss
tsakam	cacti (*Cactaceae*)	cacti (*Cactaceae*)
xaan	palma (*Palmaceae*)	palmas (*Palmaceae*)
xiw	hierba	herb

FOOD AND COOKING

baalche'	vino de miel	a honey wine or mead made with strips of balche bark
bak'	carne	meat
buuche'	tostada preparada de carne deshebrada	shredded meat with with fried tortillas
buul	frijol	bean
chakow / chokow	caliente	hot in temperature
ch'uhuk	dulce	sweet
chuuk	carbón	charcoal
ha'	agua	water
he'oob	huevos	eggs
he'oob, ye' kax	huevos de gallina	hen's eggs
ik	chile	chili
ka'	metate	grindstone
kab	miel	honey

k'ab	mano	hand stone
k'ah	amargo	bitter
k'ah	pinole	toasted and ground maize kernels thinned into a drink, usually spiced and served hot
kay	pescado	fish
k'ayem / maats'	pozole	ground maize gough, sometimes fermented
kiwi' / k'usuh	achiote	anatto, dried seeds used as a seasoning
k'xiim	pozole molido	maize kerpels cooked in lime water (hominy)
paap	picante	spicy hot
papa ts'ules	tacos de huevos duros con salsa de pepitas de calabaza	crumbled, hard-boiled egg wrapped in a tortilla, dipped in pumpkin seed sauce
pibil	barbacoa	pit oven baked / roasted
pibil kaax	barbacoa de pollo	pit roasted chichen
pibil k'ek'en	barbacoa de cerdo	pit roasted pork
pim wah	gorda / gordito	a baked ball of masa, sometimes stuffed with beans or meat
pok' chuuk	platillo de carne tradicional	traditonal meat dish
sa'	atole	maize gruel
sakan	masa, nixtamal	ground maize dough
siis*	frío	cold in temperature

* *Keel:* frío (el tiempo) / cold weather.

taab / ch'och	sal	salt
taam	cal	lime (calcium carbonate)
ts'ahbil kaax	pollo frito	fried chicken
ts'ahbil wah / ts'ahbil oop'	tostada frita	fried tortillas
uk'ul	desayuno	breakfast (lit. the intransitive for "to drink" as in drinking *k'ayem*)
wah	tortilla	tortilla
pak'ach wah	tortear	to make tortillas
pak'achtik wah	hacer las tortillas	to make tortillas
xamach	comal	griddle (traditionally ceramic but now often metal)
xiim	maíz	maize
xni' pek'	salsa picante regional	hot sauce (lit. dogs nose)
xtop	flor de calabaza	squash flower

ENGLISH-MAYA-GLOSSARY

abdomen	nak, homnil
able (be able to)	muk'tik, pahtal
about (be about to)	tak
accident	loob
acidic	pah
afraid	hak'ka't (e'), sahak santik (*to fear it*)
afternoon	ok'in, ok'in-al, oken-k'in, sis-k'in
afterward	pachil
again	kaa', tuka'teen
age	haabil / k'inin
air	ik'
alive	kuxaan
all	lah, tu-la-kal, tu-sin-il
all gone	xuupi
allow	chaik
already	tanili, toh
also	xan
although	kex, talak
always	laylie, binetk'in
amuse (play)	baaxal
anatto	k'uxu', kiwi'
ancient (thing)	uuchben

ancient (person / animal)	nuxib
and	yetel, ket
animal	baalche', bak'
animal (pet)	alak'
answer	nukik
ant	sinik
anteater	chab
anus	(hol) it
approach	baats'al, nats'ik, naats'kuba
arch	pun, p'un, p'um, uts'bil che
arm	k'ab
armadillo	wech
armpit	alam xiik'
arrow	hul, hul-eb, hal-al
ask for	k'aatik
ass, burro	tsimin
avocado	on
awake	(N.) ahal / (S.) ahan
awaken	aahal
axe	baat
back	pach
bake	tahal, pokik
banana	haas, patan
bark (v.)	ha-hai-chi-bal
bark (n.)	sool, sol-che, pach, box
base (n.)	chun, haal

basket	xak, xuux
bathe	ichkil,
be (v.)	yan
beak (bird)	koh
bean	buul
beard	mex, meex, kib
beat (v.)	hats'ik, p'uchik
beautiful	hats'uts, tsoy
beauty	hats'utsil, tsoyil
because	tumen
bed	lob, kas, ma patan
bed bug	pik
bee	kab
beer	seerbeesa
before (temp)	taan, yaax
beg (v.)	kauil-yah
begin (v.)	chunbesik, chunpahal, kaahsik
beginning	chun
behind	pach
belly	nak, homnil
belong (to)	tial
below	–aalam
belt	k'ax nok'
bend (v.)	wats'ik, wuuts'ik
beneath	–aalan
beside	taham
big	nohoch, nuk, nukuch

bird	ch'ich'
bit*	xet'
bite	chi'bal
bitter	k'aah
black (living thing)	box
black (object)	ek'
blind	ma'ich
blond	chakxiich', ch'el
blood	k'ik'el
blow	uustik
blue / green	yaax, ya yaax
body	winkil, winkiil, kukut
boil	chakik, tahal
bone	bak
book	huun
born	sihil
bosom	iim, tsem
boy	paal, xibpal,
brains	tsoomen
branch	k'ab
bread	waah, pan
break**	paik, watik
bring	taasik
bring out	hok'sik
broad	kooch

* A bit of, un poco: *hump'iit*.
** Broken: *chingaan, kaachaal, wat*.

broom	miis
broth	k'aab, k'ool
breast (teat)	tsem (iim)
brother, elder	sukuun
brother, younger	its'in
brush*	k'ax
brushhook	xloob
bucket	ch'ooy, chukuch kum
building	nah, nahil
bull	wakax (ton wakax)
bullfight	pay wakax
burden	kuch
burn	elel, took, tookik
burst	waak'al, xiikik
bury	mukik
butterfly	pepem
buttooks	boox
buy	manik
buzzard	ch'om
by	tumen

cactus	paak'am, k'oh
calf (of leg)	t'oon
call	payik, t'anik
callous	t'aaham

* Cut brush: *paak*.

can	tan u pahtal, muk'tik
cannot	mu pahtal
candle	kib
canoe	chem, ch'em
care for, take care of	kanantik, taakik
carry	kuchik
case, sheath	pix
cat	mis
catch (v.)	chuk, chuchik
cattle	wakax
cave	aktun, haban aktun
celebration	chaan
cement	u chun pak'
center	chumuk
centipide	chapat
change	k'exik, k'eexil, k'axik
charcoal	chuuk
chat (gossip)	tsikbal
chatter	tsik-bal, ch'o-ch'op-chi
cheap	ma'koohi
chew	hach'ik, chaaxtik
chicken	kaax
chief	yun-tsil, t' oohil
child	cham pal, paal
chin	k'ono'ch, k'amaach
chocolate	chokwa', kakow
chili	ik

cigarette	chamal, ch'uch'-lem, huunil k'uts
citrus fruit	pal'aal
clean	hanil, miisik, sak
clear (adj.)	hanil, saas
clear (v.)	paak
climb	naakal
close	xok'ol
close (v.)	mak
clothes, clothing	nook'
cloud	muyal, munyal
cloudy	nookoy, puuk'
coatimundi	chiik, ts'uts'u'
cob (maize)	bakal
coffee	boxha', kaap, kahwe
coil	kopik, to'il
cold (object)	sis, siis
cold (weather)	keel
cold, grippe, flu	seem
comb	xaache', xaachetik
comb (crest)	t'el, p'oot
come	kooten, tak, tal
come out	hook'ol
completely (at once)	humpuli
completely (totally)	lah, tu lakal
consommé, broth	k'aab
constantly, daily	sansamal

consume (be consumed)	xuupul
conquer (v.)	tsoy
content	kimak iil, tsoy -ol
continue	t'ulik-pach
convenient	ki'
cook	tahal, chakik
cooked	tak'aan, tahi
cooking-pit	piib
cool	siis
(to) cool	siskuntik
cool (weather)	keel
copulate	ts'iis
corn / maize	ixim, chiim, ixiim, nal, t'aaham, xiim
cornmeal	k'uum, sakan
cornmeal beverage	sa', saka'
cotton	piit', taman
cough	saen
count (v.)	xok, xak
coyote	pek'il k'ax
cradle	tas-che-kan, hu-pal
crocodile	ayim
crowded	babahki
crush	puch'ik
crushed limestone	sakab, saskab
cry (out)	awat, ok'ol
curse	maldisyontik

curse (to hex)	pulik ch'om
custom	suuk
cut (chop)	ch'aakik
cut in general	xatik
cut open	kupik
daily	sansamal
dance	okot
dangerous	hach k'as u bin
dark	e'hoch'e'en
darkening (to become dark)	e'hoch'e'ntal, aak'achal
daughter, by father	x-mehen, wich-mehen
daughter, by mother	al, wal, chu pal, chup-hal
dawn	saastal
day	kin, k'iin
dead	kimin
deaf	kook
deaf-mute	tootkook
dear	xun
debris	sohol
deep	taam
deer	keh, keeh, xbil-keh, yuk, yuuk
defecate	ta'
deliver	k'ubik
descend	eemel, eemen
devil (Lord of Death)	kisin
dick (penis)	toon, keb

die	kimil
different	helaan
difficult	yab
dig	panik
digit (finger)	al-k'ab
digit (toe)	al-ok
diligent	sak'ol
dinner	–ooch
direct	toh, tah
dirt (soil)	luum
disrobe	pitik nok'
distance	naachil
distant	naach
divide	hats'ik, t'ooxik
do	beetik, mentik
doctor	hohel ts'ak
dog	pek'
done	ts'ook
dove	uukum
dragonfly	turix
dream	naay, wayak'
dress (blouse)	iipil
dress (skirt)	pik
dried	hayk'intik, tikin
drink	uk'ul, uk ik
drum	tunk'ul
drunk	kalaan

drunk, to get	kaltal
drop	chah, chah-al, ch'uluux
dry	hayk'intik, tihil, tishik
duck	malach, kuts ha'
dusk	aak'aabtal, aak'abchal
dye	bon, bonik
ear	xikin
early	hats kab
earth	luum
east	lak'in, lik'in
eat	han-al, han-tik
edge	haal, xul
eel	kan-il-ha (lit. water snake)
egg	he, hee, eel
either	wa
elbow	kuuk
embarrassment	su'tal, subtal
embrace	meek'ik
end	ts'ook, hool, xul
enough	beyo, yaab, ti'bil
enter	oko(l)
entrance	hool
epiphyte	ch'u
error	si'pil
escape	luk'ul, puuts'ul
evening	okaank'in, ohk'in

evil	k'as, loobil
exchange	k'eexel
excrement	ta'
expect	pa'tik
expensive	kooh
explain	tsoolik
explode	wak'al, buhul
extend	sats'ik
extinguish	tuupik
extract	ho'sik
eye	ich
face	ich
faded	poos
fair skinned	ch'eel, sak ich
falcon	koos, hunk'uk'
fall (v.)	lub, lubul
false, lie	tuus
family	baho'
fang	ts'aay
far	nach, naach, nach-il
farm	kol
fart	kis
fast	seeb
fat (adj.)	polok
fat (n.)	tsaats
father	yum, yum-bil

fault	kuch, si'pil
fear	sahkil
feather	k'uk'um
feed	hansik
ferret	saabin
fertile soil	siis luum
field (farm)	kol
fifty-fifty	chun-chun-muk
fight	ba'teel, loxik u bah
fill	chup (s)ik, butik
find	kaax tik
find out	o hel tik
finger	al kab, yal kab,
finger-nail	ich'ak, iich'ak
fire	k'ak'
firearm	ts'oon
firewood	si', cheil k'ak'
firm	hets'aan, chich
first	yaaxil, paytan
fish	sohol-kai
fish (cat fish)	lu'
fish (with scales)	kay
fist	wool a k'ab
fixed	heets'aan
flat	hay, pekaan, taax
flaten	pak'achtik
flatten tortillas	pak'ach

flatulence	tan kis
flee	luk'ul, puuts'ul
flint	tok'
flour	sahan, baax nal
flower	lol, nikte'
flute	chul
fly	yax kach, chak pool
foam	yoom
fold	wuuts'ik
follow	t'ulik u pach
food	ok
foot	bulul
for	ti'
force	muuk'
forehead	chi' u pam
foreigner	ts'ul, xunaan, nachil winik
forest	k'aax
forget	tub-ul, tuub-sik
fountain	yik ha', hool ha'
four	kan
fox	ch'amak
fresh	tumben
fried	ts'ahbil
friend, companion, kinsman	lak', baho'
fright	hak' ol
frighten	ha'sik ol
frijol	buul

front	taan, taanil
fruit	wich
fry	ts'ahik
fuck	ts'iis, to pik
full	chuup, tul, tulul, talak
gather	t'okik, much'ik
gay	ch'uupul xib, chahal xilal
gentleman (sir)	yum
ghost	kisnin, pixan, pixan ok
gift	sihil
girl	x-ch'u-pal, x-ch'upuul
give	ts'aik, sihik, k'ub'ik
gnat	us
gnome	alux, sayan winik
go*	bin, bin-el, xik, luk'ul
go out	hook'ol
goat	h meh, chibu
god	k'u, kyum
gold	ta'k'in
good	uts
goodness	uts'il
good-looking	kiich-pam, tsoy u wich
good luck	xiik tech utsil
goose (water fowl)	malach

* Let's go: *koox*.

gourd	kum
grab	mach-ik
grandfather	tat(a)
grandmother	chiich, mamich
grasp	ch'a'-ik, maach-ik, chukik
grass	suuk
grave	muk-nal, muk-sah
green / blue	yaax
griddle	xamach
grill	k'ak'tik, polik, k'elik
grilled	k'ak'bill, pok chuuk
groan	akan
ground (earth)	luum
ground (grind)	huch' bil, muxbil
grow	ch'i hil
grown	ch'i haan
grub worm (insect larvae)	nok'ol
gruel	sa', uul
guave	pi chi'
gun	ts'on
hail	bat
hair	ts'oots'el
half	chu muk
hammock	k'an
hand	k'ab
hang	ch'uyul, ch'uy-kin-tik, sin-ik

happy	kiimak ool
hard	chich
harsh, intense	k'a' am
harvest	hooch, hooch-ik, malik
hat	p'ook
hatchet	baat
hate	p'ek-tik
hateful	p'ekaan
have	yan
hay	suuk
he	le, le-ti'
head	pol, hool
headache	k'in-nam pol / hool
heal (cure)	ts'aakik, kunik
hear	u yik
heart	puslik, puk-sik-al, pixan, yol
heat	k'inil
heavy	aal
heel	tuun-kuy, tunkwil
help	aantik
helper	aantab
hemp	kih
hen	x-kaax
herb	xiw
herbalist	hmen
here	way, waye
here it is	he'la

hill	puuk, muul
hole	hool
home (dwelling)	otoch, atoch
home of (French *chez*)	iknal, iknan
honey	kab
hop (v.)	siit'
horn	xulub, baak
horse	tsimin
hot	chokow
hot (spicy, pignant)	pap
house	na, nah, otoch
how	bix, bik
how many	(N.) hay-p-el / (S.) bon
how much	(N.) baa hux / (S.) bon
humid (sweaty)	k'il k'ab
hummingbird	ts'unun
hungry	wi, wih
hunt	kaxtik bak', chuk bak'
hunter	ts'oon-ol, ts'oonero
hurricane	chich ik', chak ik'al
hurry	seeb, seeb-ak
husband	(i)ichan, h-wichan
husk	sol
I	ten
ice	yeeb, bat
if	wa

ignite	t'aab ik
iguana	huh
ill	k'o-haan, ma'uts
illness	k'oha'nil, chapah
ill, to become	k'o-ha'n-tal, chapahal
immediately	bahe'
important	k'anaan
in	ich, yok'ol
incapacitated	nuum
incite	payik
indian	(N.) masawal, H-Maya-bil / (S.) winik
injury	loob
insert	oksik
inside	ich(il), yok'ol
intense	k'aam
intestines	chooch(el)
introduce	oksik
iron	maskab
island	peten, tsukub-luum
itch	sak'
jaguar	balum, chak-mool
jay	sensi'
jicima	chiikam
joke	baaxal
juice	k'aab

jungle	k'aax
just, fair	tah
kettle	maskab kum, u kichil
kill	kin-s-ik
kiss (n.)	ts'uuts', ts'uuts-ik
kitchen	k'oob-en
knee	piix
knife	kupeb, xoteb, maskab
knife-blade	u yeh kuchiyo
know	–ohel
lacking	x-ma', minaan
lake	petha'
land	luum, kab
landmark	xuuk
language	t'an
large	noh, nohoch; nuk, nukuch
lasso, rope	suum
late	lah k'in
later	pachil, ka'ka't(e')
laugh	che'eh
lazy	mak ol
leaf	le'
league	heelel
learn	kanik
leather	k'ewel, k'awal

leathery	ts'uuy
leave	hook'-ol, luk'ul, p'at-ik
left	ts'ik
leg	ok
lend	mahan-t-ik
length	cho-wak-il, chuwakil; waan
letter (paper)	huun
level	akaan, u yaka'nin
lie	tus, tus-ik
lie down	cha(l)t-al
light (n.)	saasil
light, to become (to dawn)	saastal
light weight	saal
lightning	lemba, u hats' chaak
like (I like it)	uts tin wich
lima bean	iib
lime (calcium carbonate)	taan, k'utaan
little	chan, chichan, mehen
little (a little)	hump'iit
little by little	huhum-p'iit-il
live	kuxtal
liver	taam-en
living	kuxan, kuxaan
lizard	tolok, ix-mech, huh, pach, tulu pach
load	kuch
loan	mahan-t-ik

locust	sak'
long	chowak, chuwak
look	paktik, chaantik, ilik
look for	kaaxtik
lord	yum, yunts-il
lose	saatik
lost	saataan
louse	uk'
love (v.)	yakuna, yakunah, yukunah-il
love (n.)	yakuna, yakunah, yakun-t-ik
low	taam, kabal
lower (trans.)	ensik
machete	maskab
maiden	suhuy ch'uplal
make	meetik
male (animal)	ton, hton
male (person)	xib, xilal
man	winik, xib, hxib
man (human being)	winik
man (person)	maak
many	yaab
marry	ts'okol beel
masonry	pak'
matter	beel, baal
may	u chabal
may not	ma'u chabal

maybe	beyts'abile', wal(e'), kuxan
me	ten
meal	hanal, ooch
measure (to measure)	p'isik
(a) measure, measurement	p'iis
meat	bak'
mecate	p'isik'an
medicine	ts'ak
memory	kah-sa(h)
metate & mano	k'ab-ka'
middle	chumuk
midnight	chumuk aak'ab
milpa	kol
mind (humor, disposition)	ool
mind (thought)	tukul
mirror	neen
misfortune	loob
mist	yeeb, yooxol
mix	xak'tik
moist	ch'ul
moisten	ch'ulik
(become) moist	ch'ultal
money	taak'in
monkey	maax, baats'
moon	[illegible], akna'
morning	hats-kab
... in the morning, tomorrow	samal, saman

mosquito	k'oxol, chibal
mother	na'
mouse	ch'o'
mouth	chi'
much	yaab
(not) much	ma' yaabi'
mucus	siim
muddy	luk' mumul, puuk'
muggy	k'as k'ilkab
music	k'ay
naked	xma' nook', chak piten
name (n.)	k'aba'
narrow	koom, nuut'
native	wayile'
near	naats', xok'ol
necessary	k'abeet, k'aatbil
necessity	nu'kul
neck	kal
needle	puuts'
nest	k'u'
nettles	tsah
never	mixbik'in, bahon
new	tumben
nice	ki', hats'uts, tsoy
night	aak'ab
nightmare	k'as wayak'

no	ma'
no one	mixmaak
noise (n.)	hum, humbaal, ch'e'ch
(make) noise	huum
noon	chumuk k'in
north	xaman
nose	ni'
not	ma'
notable	chan-te
nothing	mixbaal
now	behe', behele, beora
o.k.	maaloob, bay
obey (v.)	tsik
obligation	kuch
obtain	k'amik
ocean	k'ak'nab
odor	bok
offering	sihil, sib
old (person)	noh-xib, nuxib
old (object)	uchben, lab
old woman	xnuk
omen (bad omen)	tomoh chi', tamah chi'
ominous	uayab
one	hump'el, huutul
open	heebik, heebel, heebaan
opening	chi', hool

opossum	och
or	wa
orange	china
(put in) order	tsool
origin	chun
oriole	eb
other	hel, lak', huntul
overcast	nookoy, muyal
overtake	chukpachtik
owl	h buh, kuute', ik'im, tunkuruchu
owner	yuumil, winkilil
paca	haleb
pack (v.)	but'ik
pain	kux, yah
paint	bon, bonik, banik
pale	poos
palpitate	keek, lilik
pants	eex
papaya	put
paper	huun
parrot	t'ut'
pass	mansik
pass by	man, manen
pauper	oyoch
pay	bootik

peccary	kitam, k'ek'en
people	maak, winik
penetrate	pot
penis	ton
pensive	tukul
pepper	ik
perceive	uyik
permit	chaik
person	maak, winik
pet	alak'
physician	ts'ats'aak, ohel ts'ak
piece	xet'
pig	k'ek'en
pigeon	ukum, kastran-ukum, sak-pakal, tsutsul
pillar	okom, akam, okman
pillow	k'aanhool
pine (n.)	tah te'
piss	wiix
pit (cooking)	piib
plain	akaan luum
plant (v.)	pak'al
play	baaxal
plum	abal
pointed	yeh
polish	yuultik
poor	otsil

porcupine	k'i'xooch, kiix pach
portion	xet'
possible	beyts'abile'
(if) possible	he u beetaale'
(it is) possible	hu' beetaale'
(it is not) possible	mixtaan u beetaal
post	okom, akam
pound (v.)	pak'achtik, hats'ik
pregnant	k'ohaan, yoom
prepare	mak'antik
previously	ka'chi, uuchil
price	tohol, boolil
priest	ah-kin, ah kinin
problem	ba'teel
pull (v.)	koolik, paaytik, hitik
pulsating	lilik tipplah
puma	koh, chak coh, balam, chak balum
pumpkin	k'uum
pumpkin seed	sikil
pounce (v.)	loxik
pursue	chukpachtik
pus	puh, puhel
put on (clothes)	bukintik
put out (fire / light)	tuupik
pyramid	muul

quail	beech'
queer	ch'upul xib
quick	seeb, seebak
quickly	seebaan
rabbit	t'ul
raccoon	k'ulu', aak'a'bak'
rain (n.)	ta'ha', kaxal-ha, ha-hal, chaak
rain (v.)	t'oosol ha'
rain water	kaanil ha', kaanan ha'
rattlesnake	tsab-kan, ahau-kan, chikix kan, chikchan
raise	li'sik
rat	ch'o'
read	xook, xookik
ready	saame, ts'ook
(get) ready	li'skuba
reason (n.)	naat, toh-t'an, tukul
receive	k'amik
recognize	k'ahot(ik)
red	chak
reed	amay, ooh siit
relative (n.)	ch'iilankabil, laak', baho', onen
remember	k'ahot(ik), k'ahki
repair	utskintik
reprimand	k'eyik

resin	its
rest (v.)	he'lel
rest oneself	he'skuba
return	suut, sutik
rich	ayik'al, taak'inal
right, just, correct	tah
(to the) right	noh k'ab, no'haan
right away	beorita
ripe	k'an, tak'aan, yi'h
ripen	yi'htal
rise	naak'al, lik'il
river	yok ha'
road	beh, beel
roast	k'atik
roasted	k'ak'bil, pokbil
rob	okol, kots, paa-kots, akalik
rock	tunich
roof	u nahil u hool nah, u pol nah
rooster	t'el
root	mots'
rope	suum
rose	lol
round	woolis
rub	yuultik
ruin	loobil
run	alkab, aalkab, chikaan
rust	its, u yits maskay

sack	sabukan
sad	tukul
salesman	konol
saleswoman	x-konol
salt	taab, ch'och'
same	baik, ket, p'iis
sandal	xanab, xanab-kewel
sapodilla	ya'
say	aalik, t'aan
scare	sahbesik, ha'sik ol
scold	k'eyik
scorpion	sinaan, loch
scram!	huchi, xen te'lo, xenki'
scrape, dig	panik
see	ilik, paktik, chaantik
seed	nek', pak'al
seek (look for)	kaxtik
sell	konik
send	tuuxtik
sew	chuy
shade / shadow	booy
shake	peeksik, tiital
shaman	h-men
shame	su'tal
share	t'ooxik
shark	xok

sharp	yeh, kiyeh, koh
sharp, spicy	paap
shave	pustik
shaven	ts'ikkaan
shawl	booch'
sheep	taman
shell (n.)	sool
to shell	axootik, oxontik
shit	ta'
shoe	xanab
shoot	ts'onik, ts'anik
short	koom
shoulder	kelembaal
show	eesik
sick	kohaan, ma'uts
side	tseel
silver	sak ta'k'in
sin	k'eban, si'pil, loobil
sing	k'ay
single	tu hunaan
sinkhole, cenote	ts'onot
sister, older	kik, nohoch kik
sister, younger	its'in, chup-its'in
sit	kultal
size*	(N.) nochochil / (S.) nukil

* Girth, diameter: *u kah*.

skin, leather	yoot'el, k'awal, k'ewel
skinny	ts'oyaan
skull	u bakel-hool
skunk	payooch, ah pay
sky	kaan
slab	hayam, hoot'ol tunich
sleep	wenel, wenen
slender	bek'ech, tsem
slime	bey siim
slingshot	tiraule
slippery	yul, hahalki, hoholki
slope	niix, emen wits
slow	chambel, kits'abil
slow (dull)	xan, xantal
small	chichan, mehen
smallest part / (pinkey finger)	t'uup
smell	bok, uyih-bok
smoke (n.)	buuts'
to smoke	ts'uuts'ik
snail	ulich
snake	kan
snare	leh
to snare	lehik
snot	siim
soil	luum
soldier	(traditional) k'aatun, bateel, holkaan / (modem) solaw

someone	mak
something	baax baal
somewhat	k'as
somewhere	tuux
snow	yeeb
son, by mother	al, xibil-bal
son, by father	mehen, lak'-paal, xibi-ix-mehen
song	k'ay
soot	sabak, sibak
soul	pixan
sour	pah
soursop	oop
south	nohol
sow, plant	pak'al, pak'ik
sown	pak'aan
spark	xikin k'ak', t'iliis k'ak'
speak	t'an, t'aanik
spicy	paap
spill	weekik
spilled	weekaan
spine	t'ool a pach
spirit	ol, pixan
spit (v.)	tub
spouse ("companion")	lak'
spring	yaaxk'in, sayab
spy	ch'uktik

squash	k'uum
squirrel	kuuk
stand	watal, ch'ik tal
standing	ch'ikaan, akaan
star	ek'
start	chunik
stay	p'atal
steal	ookol, ooklik, aaklik
steep	ch'ikaan
stem	chun
stew	k'ol
stick	che', xuul
stick around	xaantal
stiff	t'iinil, t'och
stocked	babahki
stomach	nak'
stone*	tunich
stool	k'anche'
stop	xul, xulik
storm	chich ik'
straight	toh, tah
stranger	ts'ul, xunaan
strap, belt	k'axab, mak', buk' nok'
straw	siit
stretch	sats'ik

* Rock, living rock, rockface: *aktun.*

strike	hats'ik
strong	chich, chich u muk', muk'aan
strenghten	muk'-yah, chixtik
stuff (v.)	but'ik
submerge	t'ubik, bulik
suck	ts'uuts', ts'uuts'ik
sugar	ch'uhuk
sun	k'in
sunset	ohk'in, u yak'a chal
sunken	t'ubaan, tu yit ha'
sweet	ch'uhuk
sweet potato	is
swin	baab
swollen	chuup
tail	neh
take	ch'aik, bisik, chukik, machik
take care of	kanantik
take off	tokik, pitik
tamale	tamali', chakbil wah
tame	suk
tangled	so'sook
tarantula	chiuoh, chi(n)wol, chinkoh
tasty	ki'
teach	kansik
teacher	kansa', ah kansa'
teat	im

tell	tsikbatik, –aalik
temple	k'una, yatoch k'u
terminate	ts'oksik
testicles*	yeel toon
thank you	dyos bootik
that	le, leti', lati', helo', tela'
thatch palm	xan
then	tun
there	te', telo'
there is/are	yan
there isn't/aren't	maan, minaan
they	leti'ob
thick	pim, polok
thickness	pimil
thin	bek'ech, hay
thing	baal
think	tukul, tuklik
thirsty	uk'ah
this	le, letiela
this one	lela'
thorn	k'iix
thought	tukul
three	oxp'el, oxtul
throat	kal
throb	pek

* Genitals: *nek'*.

throw	ch'inik
thrush	pich'
thumb	na'k'ab
thunder	u hats'k'u, u pek chaak
thunder-clap	u pek chaak, u hum chaak
tick	pech
tie (v.)	k'axik hitik
tiger / jaguar	balam, chak-mool
tilt	nixik
time	k'in, u k'inil
tin can	laataa, hahay maskay
tire (fatigue)	ka'nah
tired	ka'naan
to	ti'
toad	baab, muuch
toasted, parched	pokbil, k'elbil
tobacco	k'uuts
today	behla'(e'), hekit
toe	yal-ok
together	et, mul
tomato	p'ak
tomorrow	samal, saman
(day after) tomorrow	ka'beh
tongue	ak'
tool	nu'kul
tooth	koh
toothpick	ch'ilib

tortilla	wah
totally	hump'uli, lah
toucan	pan, hpan
tough	chich, ts'uuy
toward	tak
town	kah
trap (deadfall)	peets', pets'tik
trap (snare)	leh, lehik
trash	sohol
tree	che'
true	hah, hahil
truth	hahil
trunk	chun, chun che'
turkey (domestic)	tso', uulum
turkey (wild)	kuts
turtle	aak
twisted rope or fiber	kop
two	ka'p'el, ka'tul
understand	naatik
untidy	loob
untie	wach'ik, pitik
until	tak, as tal
uproot	t'ookik, lakik
upset (don't get upset)	ma' hak'al a wa'l
urinate	wiix
urine	wiix

us	toon
use	baaxtik, ch'aik
useless	nuum
(be) used up	xuupul
(I'm) used to it	suuk ten, t'alaan ti'
utensil	nu'kul
valley	kop, chakan
vendor	ah konol
very	hach
village	kah, tan kah
vine	ak'
virgin (new, unspoiled)	suhuy
visit	ximbatik, ch'enetik
voice	kal, tan
vomit	xeh
wait	pa'tal ch'uktik
walk	ximbal, xinman
wall	pak'
want/need	k'aat
warble	k'al, awat
warm	chokow
wart	aax
wash	p'o'ik
wasp	xux
water	ha'

water cistern	chultun
wave (signal)	payk'ab
wave (on water)	yaamin ha'
(that) way	beyo', baik
(this) way	beya', bix he'
waylay	ch'uktik
we	toon
weasel	saabin
weave	sakal
wedding	ts'okol beel
weed	t'ax, suuk
weep	ook'ol
weigh	p'isik
well (adj.)	maaloob, uts
well (n.)	ch'een, sayap ha'
west	chik'in
wet (v.)	tsam, ch'uul
what	baax
what about	kuux
when	baax k'in, baax ora, ka, kahin
where	tuux
which	makalmak
whip	hats'ik, hiix, hiixtik
whistle (v.)	xuxub
white	sak, sasak
white man	ts'ul
white woman	xunaan

who	mak
whoever	he'maaxe'
why	baaxtin, tumen
wide	kooch
wife	watan, atan
wild	k'oox
wild animal	baalche', k'axil bak'
will (n.)	olah
winch	pechech
wind	ik'
wing	xik'
winter	ich keel, k'inil keel
witch	xway
worlock	hway
with	yetel, et
without	xma'
wizard	way
wolf	pek'il k'ax
woman	x-ch'up, x-ch'up-l-al koolel, xunaan, xnuk
wood	che'
work	meya, meyah, menyah
world	kab, luum
worm	luk'um, nok'ol
wound	lob, hats'ik, ts'aik
write	ts'ib, ts'i(b)tik
wrong	k'eban

wronged	baalaan
yam	is
year	haab
yellow	k'an
yes	he'le', bey, bay, la'
yesterday	ho'la'
you (pl.)	teex
you (sing.)	tech
young	chichan toh
youth	xi'paal